

#### **D. Billing And Related Activities Are Not Subject To Network Disclosure**

CPA states that Pacific Bell is required to make network disclosures for coin refund service and billing services if LEC operations will perform such functions on behalf of Pacific Bell's PSP.<sup>58</sup> CPA is mistaken. Concerning payphone service interconnection, we are required to meet the *Computer III* network disclosure requirements. Accordingly, we must disclose new or modified basic network services that may affect the interconnection of PSPs with our networks. The functions that CPA identifies do not meet these requirements. First, neither coin refund services nor billing services are basic network services. In fact, the only activity at issue concerning coin refund is the billing service related to it, and the Commission has expressly found that billing services are not common carrier communications services subject to Title II regulation.<sup>59</sup> Both coin refund and the billing service for our PSPs will be conducted on an unregulated basis, with appropriate accounting. Second, neither coin refund service nor billing service affect interconnection of PSPs to our networks. For these two reasons, network disclosure cannot be required for these activities.

Next, CPA states that the Commission should require Pacific Bell to disclose in the future: "(1) plans for network switch removals, installations and replacements; and (2) any [per-call compensation] tracking system or service that Pacific Bell develops ...."<sup>60</sup> We already publicly disclose the first category pursuant to §251 requirements. The second category does not require disclosure. Like coin refund

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<sup>58</sup> CPA at 16.

<sup>59</sup> *Billing and Collection Detariffing Order* at para. 34.

<sup>60</sup> CPA at 17.

and billing services, a system for tracking per-call compensation would not be a basic network service that affects interconnection of PSPs.

#### **IV. WE ARE COMPLYING WITH ALL TARIFFING REQUIREMENTS**

##### **A. No Federal Tariffs Are Required At This Time**

APCC asserts that our CEI plan is deficient because it does not include federal tariffs.<sup>61</sup> APCC admits, however, that we are not required to federally tariff “the basic payphone line for smart and dumb payphones.”<sup>62</sup> The Commission did not require unbundling of existing services beyond the coin line service that it permitted to be filed solely in the state tariffs. Accordingly, there are no additional features or functions that must be unbundled at this time, and there is no required federal tariff. APCC's argument should be rejected.

In the *Payphone Order*, the Commission required LECs, including BOCs, to unbundle their newly detariffed and deregulated payphone CPE from the central office coin line service and to “offer individual central office coin transmission services to PSPs under nondiscriminatory, public, tariffed offerings if the LECs provide those services for their own operations.”<sup>63</sup> The Commission required LECs to provide this “coin service so competitive payphone providers could offer payphone services using either instrument-implemented ‘smart payphones’ or ‘dumb’ payphones that utilize central office coin services, or some combination of the two, in a manner similar to the

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<sup>61</sup> APCC at 5.

<sup>62</sup> *Id.*, citing the *Payphone Reconsideration Order* at para. 163.

<sup>63</sup> *Payphone Order* at para. 146.

LECs."<sup>64</sup> In the *Payphone Order*, the Commission also required that tariffs for this unbundled coin service be filed with the Commission as part of the LECs' access services.<sup>65</sup>

The Commission declined to require all LECs to undertake any additional unbundling of network services or network elements for payphone providers, finding that such additional unbundling is not "necessary to provide payphone services."<sup>66</sup> The Commission did require BOCs to "unbundle additional network elements when requested by payphone providers based on specific criteria" consistent with existing ONA obligations.<sup>67</sup> The Commission identified no services or network elements beyond the previously identified coin service to be unbundled by BOCs at the present time.

On reconsideration, the Commission modified its tariffing requirement for the coin service, deciding that "LECs are not required to file tariffs for the basic payphone line for smart and dumb payphones with the Commission."<sup>68</sup> The Commission also reiterated that newly unbundled services beyond these basic payphone services would be subject to tariffing and clarified that these additional features would be subject to state and federal jurisdiction.<sup>69</sup> Therefore, as we add new

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<sup>64</sup> *Id.*

<sup>65</sup> *Id.* at para. 147.

<sup>66</sup> *Id.* at para. 148.

<sup>67</sup> *Id.* (emphasis added)

<sup>68</sup> *Payphone Reconsideration Order* at para. 163.

<sup>69</sup> *Id.* at para. 162.

unbundled services, we will tariff them at both the state and federal levels, but we need not file a federal tariff at this time.

**B. The Commission Is Relying On The States To Ensure That The Basic Payphone Line Is Tariffed In Accord With §276**

APCC states that “the Commission should require PacTel to describe the methodologies it used to determine its rates for coin line and COCOT service.”<sup>70</sup> APCC urges the Commission to ensure that the COPT basic and COPT coin line service charges “reflect true costs and are nondiscriminatory” and makes a number of unfounded statements about our tariff structure and charges.<sup>71</sup>

The Commission should not allow APCC to turn this CEI plan proceeding into a tariff proceeding. Justification of rates has never been a requirement of CEI plans. In the ONA Plans Proceeding, the Commission has previously reviewed and found acceptable the state ratemaking methods for the BOCs’ ONA services.<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>70</sup> APCC at 4.

<sup>71</sup> *Id.* at 3-9. APCC states that “Pactel failed to include any Nevada tariffs with its Plan.” APCC at 7, n. 7. APCC is incorrect; we attached the Nevada Bell tariffs to our CEI plan. We have attached new tariffs for both Pacific Bell and Nevada Bell hereto as Exhibit A. APCC argues that Nevada Bell “apparently provides preferential rating for its flat-rated coin line service compared to its measured rate coin line service.” APCC’s sole basis for this incorrect statement is its conclusion that Nevada Bell “apparently estimates that a typical payphone will originate 200 local calls per month, whereas “APCC’s survey indicate [sic] that a typical payphone averages 500 local calls per month.” APCC at 8. 500 local calls per month may be a good estimate somewhere, but Nevada is primarily a rural state, and APCC’s estimate is way too high for use there. 200 is a reasonable estimate in Nevada.

<sup>72</sup> The Commission concluded, “The [state] ratemaking methods employed by the BOCs do not appear to unduly hamper the development of enhanced services.” *Filing and Review of Open Network Architecture Plans*, CC Docket No. 88-2, *Memorandum Opinion and Order*, 6 FCC Rcd 7646, para. 38 (1991).

Moreover, our state commissions have already approved Pacific Bell's and Nevada Bell's rates and terms for COPT basic service, and ensured that they are cost-based.<sup>73</sup> Our new tariffs are currently before the California PUC and Nevada PSC.<sup>74</sup>

In the *Payphone Reconsideration Order*, the Commission stated 1) that the states must apply the §276 requirements and the *Computer III* guidelines, 2) that "LECs are not required to file tariffs for the basic payphone line for smart and dumb payphones with the Commission," and 3) that it "will rely on the states to ensure that the basic payphone line is tariffed by the LECs in accordance with the requirements of Section 276."<sup>75</sup> Accordingly, the Commission should reject APCC's requests and arguments.<sup>76</sup>

The absurdity of APCC's tariffing and unbundling arguments is demonstrated by its discussion of Pacific Bell's state tariffs for "COCOT and coin line services." APCC states that "[w]hile Pactel bundles some features with both its COCOT and coin line services, some features are only included with coin line services."<sup>77</sup> Since

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<sup>73</sup> California PUC Decision 85-11-057. The California PUC also approved Pacific Bell's COPT coin line service.

<sup>74</sup> APCC requests that we describe the special central office features and equipment provided with Nevada Bell's state tariffed service for Enhanced COPT access line service. This service provides the following additional central office-based features: standard analog loop, line side answer supervision, and operator services identification. The special equipment is a 6X18AA card in loop mode.

<sup>75</sup> *Payphone Reconsideration Order* at para. 163 (emphasis added).

<sup>76</sup> APCC, p. 4, states that "Pactel must be required to state in its CEI plan how many of its payphones in each jurisdiction are subscribed to COCOT service and how many are subscribed to coin line service" in order to understand potential discriminatory impact from "improper tariff structures and charges." The tariff structures and charges are not germane to a CEI proceeding, and the numbers requested by APCC are proprietary and thus not subject to release.

<sup>77</sup> *Id.* at 6.

the coin line service is intentionally a smart service and the COCOT service is intentionally a dumb service, it is obvious that more features are included with the coin line service. Similarly, APCC complains that answer supervision is included with the coin line but costs extra if purchased for the COCOT line.<sup>78</sup> Intelligent features must be included with the coin line for it to be a line that will work with dumb sets. Those who want to add intelligence to the dumb COCOT line that works with smart sets will of course pay extra for those features. APCC's argument that both services must be the same makes no sense.

### **C. Coin Line Service Is Available Throughout Our Territory**

APCC questions the availability of Pacific Bell's COPT coin line service by pointing out that the tariff states that service is "available where equipment, facilities and operating conditions permit."<sup>79</sup> As our tariff also states, "This service is available in Pacific Bell's exchange areas of all exchanges as defined on maps filed as part of Pacific Bell's tariff schedules."<sup>80</sup> The language quoted by APCC is correct, standard tariff language. For any services that are not available in some areas, that lack of availability would apply equally to our own PSPs as to others.

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<sup>78</sup> *Id.* In fact, APCC confuses coin supervision with answer supervision and wrongly compares them. Coin supervision, not answer supervision, is bundled with the coin line and is specific to that line. Where available, PSPs can purchase answer supervision with COCOT (COPT basic) lines at a tariffed price.

<sup>79</sup> *Id.* at 9.

<sup>80</sup> This service is also available throughout Nevada Bell's territory.

## **V. WE ARE COMPLYING WITH ALL NONDISCRIMINATION REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. Interface Functionality**

Telco Communications Group ("Telco") complains that we did not provide details concerning the technical requirements that a PSP must meet to connect to the network interfaces or a description of the interfaces.<sup>81</sup> The CEI requirement does not require that we provide this information in our CEI plan. Rather, as part of the CEI offering, the carrier must make available standardized interfaces that are able to support functions identical to those utilized in the enhanced service provided by the carrier.<sup>82</sup> We make these interfaces available via the standard technical interconnections in our tariffs attached to our CEI plan and in the services in our new state tariffs attached hereto as Exhibit A. Under the CEI requirement, "information and technical specifications for such interfaces must be available according to the network information disclosure requirements set forth herein."<sup>83</sup> We provided this information in our network disclosures of January 15, 1997. Moreover, since we have offered these services for years and the interfaces are standard, certainly no further description is needed.

Concerning our assertion that no special network interfaces will be available to our PSPs, SDPOA and PSPG question "whether T-1 or other high-capacity and/or specialized serving arrangements will now be withheld from PubCom or made

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<sup>81</sup> Telco at 2-3. Telco is an interexchange carrier, not a PSP which would interconnect with these services.

<sup>82</sup> *CI-III First Report and Order* at para. 157.

<sup>83</sup> *Id.*

available on equal terms to all PSPs.”<sup>84</sup> Our PSPs do not, and will not, have any high-capacity or specialized serving arrangements that are not available to all PSPs.

## **B. Resale**

Next Telco complains that we simply stated “that the operations will take all basic services at unbundled tariffed rates.”<sup>85</sup> Telco points out that we did not “provide any specificity as to what combinations will be offered for resale, whether resale will be offered on a nondiscriminatory basis, or what mechanisms will exist to enable competitors to ensure that resale obligations are being met.”<sup>86</sup> None of this information is required or relevant to the CEI requirement. Under this requirement, the Commission “require[s] the carrier’s enhanced service operations to take the basic services used in its enhanced service offerings at their unbundled tariffed rates as a means of preventing improper cost-shifting to regulated operations and anticompetitive pricing in unregulated markets.”<sup>87</sup> As our CEI plan, including the state tariffs attached to it, shows, we fully comply with this requirement. Telco is looking at the word “resale” from its vantage point as an IXC and in the context of §251 resale requirements in connection with telecommunications carriers. The Commission has ruled that those requirements do not apply to PSPs.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>84</sup> SDPOA and PSPG at 5.

<sup>85</sup> Telco at 3.

<sup>86</sup> *Id.*

<sup>87</sup> *CI-III First Report and Order* at para. 159.

<sup>88</sup> *Payphone Order* at para. 147.



### **C. Technical Characteristics**

Finally, Telco complains that we did not “sufficiently explain how [we] intend to ensure that technical characteristics are nondiscriminatory.”<sup>89</sup> Actually, we showed that our PSPs will use exactly the same tariffed services as other PSPs. That is as nondiscriminatory as it gets.

### **D. Installation, Maintenance, And Repair**

APCC, CPA, and SDPOA and PSPG question whether our PSPs will be able to enter orders directly into the service ordering systems, otherwise access and use these systems, or have preferential access to these systems or to the LEC’s service-ordering or network installation personnel.<sup>90</sup> Our PSPs’ personnel will not directly access these systems. As we explained in our CEI plan, our payphone operations will place orders for network services with the COPT Service Center in the same way as do other PSPs. Service orders will be accepted by telephone, by fax, or, in the future, by electronic means which will be offered equally to all PSPs when available for payphone service.<sup>91</sup>

In response to APCC’s question, these procedures will remain the same “when a location provider changes a PacTel payphone division payphone to an IPP payphone,” or vice versa.<sup>92</sup> If conflicts arise over “who is the location provider of

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<sup>89</sup> Telco at 3.

<sup>90</sup> APCC at 14. CPA at 12. SDPOA and PSPG at 5.

<sup>91</sup> Pacific Bell and Nevada Bell CEI plan at 8.

<sup>92</sup> APCC at 14.

record,”<sup>93</sup> our COPT Service Center will stay out of the conflict. We will provide service to whomever qualifies for and orders the service from our tariff. We will not disconnect anyone except pursuant to tariff.

Also in response to APCC’s question,<sup>94</sup> our network personnel will not service payphones. In response to CPA’s questions:<sup>95</sup> 1) our PSPs will not have access to any special telephone numbers for ordering services and testing lines that are not available to all PSPs; 2) we will not provide our PSPs with keys to access lock boxes on customer premises; the location providers are in control of these keys and who may have access to them; and 3) our PSPs will not have access to node boxes for efficient testing of lines, unless such access is made available to other PSPs.

APCC states that we should state “how maintenance and repairs will be handled for the installed base, where no network interface has yet been installed.”<sup>96</sup> APCC states that “a demarcation point can and should be identified.” As set forth in our tariffs filed and pending at the California PUC and attached in Exhibit A hereto, the demarcation point is at the minimum point of entry (“MPOE”).<sup>97</sup>

APCC states that “Pactel’s service ordering procedures must specify that Pactel’s payphone division is not notified when a new service order is placed for an IPP

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<sup>93</sup> *Id.* at 14-15.

<sup>94</sup> *Id.* at 16.

<sup>95</sup> CPA at 18.

<sup>96</sup> APCC at 15.

<sup>97</sup> Nevada Bell also uses the MPOE as the demarcation point.

payphone.”<sup>98</sup> Our PSPs will be treated like any other PSPs and not receive such notification.

**E. Comments Concerning The PIC Selection Process Are Misplaced**

AT&T and Oncor Communications (“Onco”) complain that we did not address how we will ensure that the PIC selection process will be nondiscriminatory.<sup>99</sup> Onco explains: “The entirety of PacTel’s payphone CEI plan is directed to so-called ‘equal access’ parameters governing interconnection services to other payphone providers. In other words, PacTel’s CEI plan is limited to the payphone services market.”<sup>100</sup> Our payphone CEI plan is limited to the payphone market, and interconnection and nondiscrimination issues related to it, because that is what is relevant to our CEI obligations under the Commission’s orders. Processes have been in place for PIC selection for years, and the state commissions monitor them. We are dedicated to doing our part to help ensure a fair, nondiscriminatory process, but discussion of that process here is out of place.

**VI. WE ARE COMPLYING WITH THE CPNI REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Our PSPs Will Not Access CPNI Of Other PSPs Or Of Customers Without Their Consent**

APCC states that “Pactel does not indicate how it will ensure that its payphone service personnel, who may have direct access to Pactel’s automated

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<sup>98</sup> APCC at 15.

<sup>99</sup> AT&T at 3. Onco at 4.

<sup>100</sup> Onco at 4.

service order system...will not also have access to CPNI of PSPs.”<sup>101</sup> Our payphone service personnel will not have direct access to our service order systems and will not have access to the CPNI of other PSPs.

CPA states, “The CPNI of Pacific Bell customers who are also location providers for PubCom or independent PSP stations should not be available to PubCom or to any other PSP, except to the extent the customer chooses to provide such information directly.”<sup>102</sup> In the near future, the Commission is expected to release its order establishing rules to implement §222 of the Act. We will of course comply with those rules, and we reserve the right to adjust our plans depending on the content of that order. We anticipate that neither our PSP nor other PSPs will have access to the CPNI of location providers, except with their approval.

**B. Proposals By APCC And CPA Concerning Semi-Public Payphone Service Are Anti-Consumer And Anticompetitive**

The proposals by APCC and CPA concerning semi-public payphone service derive from an incorrect view of the provision of this service. APCC states that “the CPNI associated with semi-public services is clearly CPNI of the location provider customer and may not be used or disclosed by Pactel without the customer’s consent except in the provision of the telecommunications service from which the information is derived.”<sup>103</sup> APCC is wrong. With semi-public service, as with public payphone service,

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<sup>101</sup> APCC at 23.

<sup>102</sup> CPA at 11.

<sup>103</sup> APCC at 23-24. APCC’s incorrect view leads it to the absurd proposal that the Commission take “remedial measures against us if our payphone operations has had access to “semi-public customers’ CPNI” for purposes of marketing semi-public

the PSP is the purchaser of the line, not the site owner. The traffic information on use of the payphones belongs to the PSP, not the site owner or the end users of the payphone. The only difference is that with semi-public service, the PSP charges the site owner for placement of the payphone to make up for lower volumes of traffic.

Anyone can supply the same service as our semi-public service by buying a COPT line from Pacific Bell or other LEC, finding potential customers, and negotiating contract prices for placement of the phones. Our PSPs have done a good job at this business by working hard at it. APCC and CPA should not be allowed to use the current regulatory change, and chance for compensation, as an excuse to step in and take our PSPs' business, in which the other PSPs formerly had little interest. They should compete for this business in the market, not have it handed to them.

CPA proposes that all PSPs "have equal access to the CPNI of the customers of Pacific Bell's semi-public telephone service."<sup>104</sup> This proposal must be rejected. First, as discussed, the information about use of the lines is not CPNI of the location owner. Nor is it CPNI of the end users -- the persons using the payphones to place calls -- since they, too, do not subscribe to the lines. It is the information of our PSPs about usage of their lines. Second, even if the location owners were the subscribers to the telephone lines, which they are not, we could not provide access to the CPNI to other PSPs without the location owners' affirmative written consent

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service to them. APCC at 25. Even if the information were the site owners CPNI, which it is not, that CPNI would have been acquired from our PSPs marketing semi-public services to them, and our PSPs would have the right under §222 to continue using the CPNI for that same purpose.

<sup>104</sup> CPA at 15.

because that would violate §222(c)(1). That section would protect the location owners' privacy interests based on their expectation that our PSPs alone would continue to access the information. Since it is our PSPs that purchased the network services, other PSPs have no right to access the payphone traffic data.

Next, CPA proposes that Pacific Bell be required to inform the site owners about the "competitive options available to them."<sup>105</sup> This requirement would violate Pacific Bell's First Amendment right of free speech. Pacific Bell should not be required to perform marketing for its competitors. They should do their own marketing. Moreover, forcing ratepayers or Pacific Bell's shareholders to pay for this effort would be inequitable.

Finally, CPA proposes that, for a transition period after April 15th, Pacific Bell "forgive any service installation or service change charges that otherwise would apply where a PSP (including PubCom) places an order for COPT service or COPT Coin service in place of an existing semi-public telephone line."<sup>106</sup> CPA is simply seeking an improper "free ride," and its proposal should be rejected.

## **VII. WE HAVE MET ALL THE CEI REQUIREMENTS FOR INMATE SERVICES**

### **A. "Payphone Service" By Definition Includes "Inmate Calling Service" And, Thus, Inmate Service Is Fully Covered By Our CEI Plan And These Reply Comments**

The Inmate Calling Service Providers Coalition ("ICSPC") incorrectly states that we did not explain in our CEI plan the network support we are providing to

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<sup>105</sup> *Id.* APCC (p. 24) makes a similar proposal.

<sup>106</sup> CPA at 16. Again, APCC (p. 24) makes a similar proposal.

our inmate calling service (“ICS”) because we supposedly did not describe our ICS “at all.”<sup>107</sup> Actually, we described and set forth tariffed network services that we will provide our own ICS, and we have attached hereto as Exhibit A our updated state tariffs. These services are available to all other providers at the same rates, terms, and conditions for interconnection of their unregulated ICS payphone services. Moreover, all the descriptions we supplied of how we will meet CEI requirements for payphone service apply to ICS, because, as we stated in the beginning of our CEI plan, ICS is included in the §276 definition of payphone service, and our CEI plan applies to all services meeting that definition. Our positions on billing services, operator services, tracking codes/LIDB, and other issues mentioned by ICSPC are the same regarding ICS payphone service as we described above in these reply comments concerning payphone service in general. Similar to other commenting parties, ICSPC raises several issues that are untimely petitions for reconsideration of the *Payphone Orders*. ICSPC has even refiled some of its comments in that proceeding as an attachment to its comments on our CEI plan.

For enhanced services, the Commission required only “a short general description of the enhanced service offered to notify [it] of the utility and purposes of the CEI technical and pricing standards that [it] ha[d] established in th[at] Order.”<sup>108</sup> In the *Payphone Reconsideration Order*, the Commission stated, “We anticipate that payphone service CEI plans will raise fewer issues than CEI plans for enhanced

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<sup>107</sup> ICSPC at 2.

<sup>108</sup> *Computer III First Report and Order* at para. 190.

services because payphone services described in the CEI plans required by the *Report and Order* will address only basic payphone services and unbundled payphone features, not enhanced services.”<sup>109</sup> Nonetheless, ICSPC is attempting to raise issues because we did not provide unnecessary details about our unregulated ICS payphone service.<sup>110</sup> The Commission should reject this ploy as an attempt to improperly delay our qualification for compensation.

We agree with ICSPC that “call control and call processing functions” can be part of the unregulated ICS service.<sup>111</sup> These functions are performed in our unregulated equipment that we discussed in our CEI plan. Obviously, different providers can offer different functions and try to come up with better, more efficient solutions. We are not required to provide unregulated services that meet ICSPC’s criteria. Our network services support a variety of approaches: “smart” payphone sets that can use “dumb” basic network lines, or “dumb” payphone sets that rely on “smart” lines.<sup>112</sup>

#### **B. We Do Not Discriminate In The Treatment Of Uncollectibles**

ICSPC states that calls billed on separate pages make it possible for the billed party to easily identify, and not pay for, those calls.<sup>113</sup> ICSPC also alleges that we can disconnect a subscriber’s line for nonpayment, but that we will not take the same

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<sup>109</sup> *Payphone Reconsideration Order* at para. 220.

<sup>110</sup> ICSPC at 2-10.

<sup>111</sup> *Id* at 6.

<sup>112</sup> Unlike Pacific Bell, Nevada Bell did not tariff a smart line specifically for inmate service.

<sup>113</sup> ICSPC at 18, n. 15.



step for independent PSPs if the subscriber denies knowledge of the call or otherwise disputes it.<sup>114</sup>

These allegations are incorrect. Under our third party billing tariffs, we seek collection of the entire balance due from the billed party, including amounts billed on separate pages. Independent PSPs who purchase our third party billing services can choose to have us investigate disputed charges on their behalf. In that case, we conduct the same investigation, and take the same collection actions, as we do for our own disputed charges. Alternatively, independent PSPs purchasing our third party billing service may choose to handle their own investigations of disputed charges, with support from our billing services group.

ICSPC raises other issues concerning accounting treatment for uncollectibles that relate directly to our Cost Allocation Manuals ("CAMs"). ICSPC has raised the same issues in *CAM Revision* proceedings, and we will respond to them there.<sup>115</sup>

**C. We Have Met The CEI Requirements For Interface Functionality And Technical Characteristics**

ICSPC complains that we have not provided enough technical interface information.<sup>116</sup> In Sections V. A. & C. above, we showed that we have met the CEI requirements related to interface functionality and technical characteristics. Concerning

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<sup>114</sup> *Id.* at 14, n. 14.

<sup>115</sup> *Cost Allocation Manual Revision of Pacific Bell Telephone Co.*, AAD 97-12; *Cost Allocation Manual Revision of Nevada Bell Telephone Co.*, AAD 97-12.

<sup>116</sup> ICSPC at 18.

our collocated unregulated equipment, we interconnect inmate lines to this unregulated equipment using the same technical interfaces as COPTs use to interconnect their unregulated equipment to inmate lines on the premises of correctional facilities.

**D. We Do Not Make Information On Competitive LECs Available To Our PSPs**

ICSPC states that our PSP would gain a preference “[i]f Pactel makes available for the benefit of its own ICS calls information about the fact that a called party has changed carriers, and the identity of the CLEC....”<sup>117</sup> We do not provide information on Competitive LECs to our PSPs.

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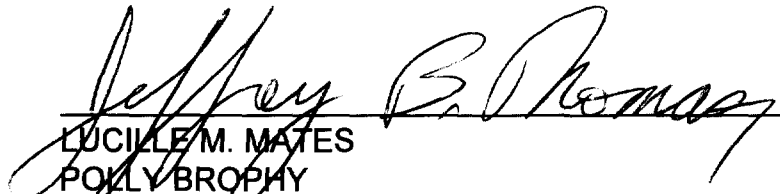
<sup>117</sup> *Id.* at 16.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

For all the above reasons, the arguments against our CEI plan are without merit. Our plan complies with all the Commission's CEI requirements. Accordingly, we request that the Commission approve our plan by the time that payphone subsidies are removed.

Respectfully submitted,

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**EXHIBIT A**

**PACIFIC BELL**

NETWORK AND EXCHANGE SERVICES

A5. EXCHANGE SERVICES

5.5 PAY TELEPHONE SERVICE - COIN AND COINLESS (Cont'd)

(T)

5.5.3 CUSTOMER-OWNED PAY TELEPHONE (COPT) SERVICE

A. DESCRIPTION

Customer-owned pay telephone (COPT) service provides an access line for use with a pay telephone set (including pay telephone sets owned by the Utility) which is equipped with Touch-Tone dialing capability. Access lines can be ordered for use with an instrument-implemented pay telephone set ("smart set") or a central-office-implemented pay telephone set ("dumb set"). Most services can be ordered as either "outward only" or "bothway" service.

(T)

(T)

(N)

(N)

This service allows the customer, within certain limitations, to establish the call rate for sent paid local and long distance calls placed from the COPT. The customer, for purposes of this service, is the person or entity, including the Utility, who subscribes to the access line.

(T)

(T)

(D)

(D)

B. TERRITORY

Within the exchange areas of all exchanges as said area is defined on maps filed as part of the tariff schedules.

(T)

Continued

NETWORK AND EXCHANGE SERVICES  
A5. EXCHANGE SERVICES

5.5 PAY TELEPHONE SERVICE - COIN AND COINLESS (Cont'd)

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5.5.3 CUSTOMER-OWNED PAY TELEPHONE (COPT) SERVICE (Cont'd)

C. REGULATIONS

1. General

- a. COPT service is available where equipment, facilities, and operating conditions permit.
- b. Directory listings will be furnished in accordance with Schedule Cal.P.U.C. No. A5.7.1, as it applies to individual line listings.
- c. If the call is originated and carried exclusively over the Utility's network, all attempts to bill intraLATA collect, third party, and calling card calls to this service will be denied. Under normal conditions, the Utility will generate the digits necessary to identify the service for billing restriction purposes. Validation services utilized in conjunction with this service are available to other service providers under Schedule Cal.P.U.C. No. 175-T, Section 6.2. (T)
- d. Joint User Service is not furnished with this service.
- e. A pay telephone set cannot be used with any other class of service. (T)
- f. Utility operator assistance on coin sent paid calls is available only with COPT Coin Line service as described in D.3 following. (T)  
(T)
- g. Utility will not offer or make refunds.
- h. Reserved (T)  
(D)
- i. The limitation of the Utility's liability is as set forth in Schedule Cal.P.U.C. No. A2.1.14.
- j. COPT services may not be used with Foreign Exchange, Foreign Prefix, Foreign District Area Service, Wide Area Telephone Service, Centrex, Custom Calling Services, Remote Call Forwarding, Private Line Service and Channels for Data Transmission apply. (T)
- k. COPT measured service is excluded from ZUM. (T)

Material omitted now on Sheet 476.6.

Continued

NETWORK AND EXCHANGE SERVICES

A5. EXCHANGE SERVICES

5.5 PAY TELEPHONE SERVICE - COIN AND COINLESS (Cont'd)

(T)

5.5.3 CUSTOMER-OWNED PAY TELEPHONE (COPT) SERVICE (Cont'd)

C. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

1. General (Cont'd)

1. Rates for extended service include service without additional charge in the exchanges and district areas listed in Schedule Cal.P.U.C. No.

A5.1.1. and exchanges and district areas listed in Schedule

Cal.P.U.C. No. A5.1.2. Zone 1 and 2, which indicates the local service areas.

(T)

Rates for other than extended service include local service without additional charge to all stations receiving service from the exchanges from which the primary station is served.

(T)

Rates for service for other than that shown above, refer to Schedule Cal.P.U.C. No. A6.2.1.

- m. The Utility may offer operator assistance on non-sent paid calls originating from any COPT telephone.

- n. Aggregation of pay telephone sets behind a PBX is allowed to the extent that the PBX/COPT Configuration allows 9-1-1 dispatchers to determine the geographical origin of emergency calls to the same extent currently allowed for more conventional telephones. If the PBX/COPT configuration does not allow this level of identification of the call's origin, aggregation will not be allowed<sup>1</sup>.

(T)

- o. Reserved

(T)

(D)

|

(D)

- p. The Utility shall compensate COPT customers ten (10) cents for each completed non-sent paid intraLATA toll call made over COPT instruments, but directed to the Utility for completion and billing by the Utility. Non-sent paid intraLATA toll calls consist of credit (calling) card calls, third party calls, person to person calls and collect calls (calls billed to the called number).

The Utility is not required to pay any compensation for intraLATA calls placed through 800, 950, 10XXX calling or for verify/interrupt.

- q. Reserved

(T)

(D)

(D)

NOTE 1: Exceptions: Services provided to the U.S. Government and State of California locations requiring special handling of telephone calls are exempt from these requirements.

Continued



NETWORK AND EXCHANGE SERVICES  
A5. EXCHANGE SERVICES

- 5.5 PAY TELEPHONE SERVICE - COIN AND COINLESS (Cont'd) (T)
- 5.5.3 CUSTOMER-OWNED PAY TELEPHONE (COPT) SERVICE (Cont'd)
- C. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)
1. General (Cont'd)
- r. In addition to Regulations and Rates found in this tariff schedule, the requirements set forth in Decision No. 90-06-018 dated June 6, 1990, Decision No. 92-01-023 dated January 10, 1992, and Decision No. 94-09-065 dated September 15, 1994, are applicable.
- s. International Direct Distance Calling (IDDD) is provided on an optional basis in measured service exchanges and where equipment facilities and operating conditions permit. (T)
- t. The Utility, where feasible, will install an aerial drop from an existing pole to serve a pay telephone set where the line is located within 25 feet of the pole. The charge for the drop will be included in the service charge set forth in E.1 following. The Utility will not install a pole for the specific purpose of installing an aerial drop. (T) (T)
- u. Reserved - (T)
- (D)
- (D)
- v. Calling cards will not be issued for the telephone number associated with this service. (T) (L) (N)
- w. 900/976 calls placed from pay telephone sets will be blocked. (T) (L)

(L) Formerly on Sheet 476.5.4.

Material omitted now on Sheet 476.2.2.

Continued